

the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On November 6, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven barrels of dressed chickens at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Litchfield Produce Co., from Litchfield, Minn., December 11, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was the product of diseased animals.

On April 14, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18173. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 75 Cases of Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25178. I. S. No. 6778. S. No. 3444.)**

Samples of canned salmon from the shipment herein described having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama.

On October 1, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 75 cases of canned salmon at Tuscaloosa, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sargeant Paup Co., from Seattle, Wash., on or about August 5, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Washington into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Purchase Brand Pink Salmon, Distributed by Sargeant Paup Co., Seattle, Wash."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On March 14, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18174. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 400 Cases, et al., of Queen's Taste Brand Catsup. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25373, 25374. I. S. No. 14253. S. No. 3652.)**

Samples of tomato catsup from the shipment herein described having been found to contain a large amount of mold, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Kansas.

On November 25, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 900 cases of tomato catsup, located at or near Leavenworth, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Rush Canning Co., from Bentonville, Ark., on or about October 8, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Kansas, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Queen's Taste Brand Catsup. \* \* \* Packed by Rush Canning Co. Washburn, Missouri."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance totally unfit for the purpose for which it was intended.

On March 3, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18175. Adulteration of canned pimientos. U. S. v. 116 Cases of Pimientos. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25472. I. S. No. 17502. S. No. 3747.)**

Samples of pimientos in glass from the shipment herein described having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas.

On December 13, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 116 cases of pimientos, remaining in the original packages at Houston, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pomona Products Co., from Griffin, Ga., on or about September 8, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Sunshine Brand \* \* \* First Quality Pimientos Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed and putrid vegetable substance.

On March 10, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*